

WALLKILL MURDER MYSTERY DEEPENS

Victim Identified by a Walden Man Named Aide as His Wife—Police Say "No," and Insist Victim Came from New York St. Patrick's Day.

(Special to The Evening World.)
KINGSTON, March 30.—The best clue to the identity of the Wallkill River murder mystery victim is furnished by William Aide, of Walden, who has identified the body as that of his wife. She had been missing since early in January.

The body of the murdered woman was buried at Modena today. After making his identification, Aide disappeared. It is stated that instead of disappearing on Jan. 5, as he says, Mrs. Aide left home three weeks ago.

The features are unrecognizable, but Aide has identified the diamond engagement ring on the third finger of the left hand. He has also identified the shoes as a pair his wife purchased just before her disappearance. Chief of Police Runk, of Walden, is not sure that the identification is correct. He believes that the dead woman came to Walden from New York on St. Patrick's Day, a stranger. She was seen about the streets by several persons, who say that she wore a diamond ring and had on new shoes.

The maiden name of Mrs. Aide was Mary Stewart. She married Aide last November. One of her schoolmates, named Lillian Elford, about the time of her marriage moved to New York and secured a position in a Sixth avenue store.

Bought Shoes Here.

It was the custom of Mrs. Aide to visit Lillian Elford about once a week. On a visit to her in December she bought a pair of shoes at the store in which Lillian was employed. Aide says that these are the shoes the dead woman wore.

On January 7, Mrs. Aide left Walden to visit New York. That was the last time she was seen. It is known she took the train to the city, but diligent search after her disappearance failed to bring to light any one who had seen her recently.

It is stated that the woman whose body was found in the Wallkill River, was killed by a blow on the head with a blunt instrument of some sort. The local authorities now believe that the body was carried in a barrel to the river. The murderer, however, thought the ice had broken there, and if it had the body would have been found, until it had melted down the river.

An Evening World reporter visited the Sixth avenue store in which the Elford girl is employed. She works there with her sister. Both denied any knowledge whatever of Mrs. Aide, of Walden. They denied that she had ever been there.

Another girl from Walden, Rose Moore, was found in the same store. She, too, denied any knowledge of Mrs. Aide, and she refused to show her a pair of shoes similar to those worn by the woman who was found murdered.

**ELBERG HITS AT
LIBERTY GOV. BRUCE.**

Albany, March 30.—Senator Elberg, of New York, indirectly accused Lieutenant Governor Bruce today of trying to persuade the Senate to pass the Montank Indian bill.

The Lieutenant-Governor at one time was counsel for the Indians and was instrumental in settling their land disputes. The imputation of Elberg brought a sharp rebuff to the defense of Mr. Bruce. "They accused Elberg of carrying out a scheme to defraud the Indians," he said. "The Lieutenant-Governor defamed himself from the chair, an unbecoming proceeding."

He said that since becoming Lieutenant-Governor he had not had any direct, indirect, contingent or other connection with any interests concerned in legislation.

Under the onslaught, Elberg took back water. He said it was further from his purpose to suggest that the Lieutenant-Governor would have a personal interest in pending legislation.

**CAMPANARI WILL
BE AN AMERICAN.**

Mr. Giuseppe Campanari, the noted opera singer, one of the Metropolitan Opera House stars, took out his first citizenship papers today. New York is good enough for him.

Mr. Campanari will live in this city and educate his children here as Americans. Sig. Campanari has been living in the United States for five years, under the impression that at the end of that period he could take out his full papers. He was greatly disappointed to learn that he must have to wait.

**Mother's
Melodies
Modernized.**

Jack and Jill
Went up the hill
To find a furnished room;
But the room had been rented
Through a World Want Ad.
So they tumbled down right soon.

2,562

FURNISHED ROOMS, HOUSES AND APARTMENTS

were described last week through the

World's Want Ad Bulletin.

EXAMINING WITNESSES IN GAS INVESTIGATION

Aldermen Who Gave Use of Hall Barred from Their Accustomed Seats.

(Continued from First Page.)

quired the Bronx Gas and Electric Company? A. Yes.

Q. As I understand it, then, the Consolidated controls the Mutual, the New York Mutual and the New Amsterdam, which controls the Northern Union, Central Union and Western Union; so the Consolidated controls the stock of all these concerns? A. Yes.

Q. Owns N. Y. Edison Co.

Q. What interest has the Consolidated Gas Company in electric lighting? How much stock does your company own in the New York Edison Company? A. Four hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and ten shares, of the par value of \$5,000,000.

Q. What is the entire issue of common stock of the New York Edison Company? A. I do not know.

Q. To get in the answer Mr. Hughes offered in evidence a certificate of incorporation showing the capital stock of the New York Edison Company is \$5,000,000. This was regarded as conclusive evidence that the Consolidated Gas Company is actually the owner of the New York Edison Company.

Q. The Edison Company is a gas and electric power company, was it not? A. I am not familiar with the electrical side of the subject.

Q. This answer caused a broad smile. Attorney Hughes asked if the Consolidated Gas Light Company had not acquired all of the stock of the New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company.

Q. "I don't know," answered Treasurer Bennett.

Mr. Hughes introduced in evidence a copy, admitted to be correct by Attorney Matthews, of the minutes of a meeting of the directors.

Mr. Hughes then introduced an extract from the minutes of the Consolidated Gas Light Company for March 1, 1904, a special meeting held for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the Consolidated Gas Light Company.

Q. Can you tell us why that increase was issued? A. I can tell only in a general way. That was used to acquire stock in the New York Edison Company.

Q. The Consolidated Gas Company owns all the stock of the New York Edison Company? A. That's right.

Q. So that by the merger the Consolidated Gas Company would own the New York Edison Company all the stock of the New York Edison Company to the amount of some \$5,000,000?

He testified to answer. Mr. Hughes asked a question and got a negative answer by a simpler interrogation.

Q. It has been shown here that your company now holds \$5,000,000 of the capital stock of the New York Edison Company. The total stock is \$5,000,000. This then represented all the stock of the Edison Company and the Power Company? A. I would ask to be excused. I don't know about that.

Q. Who would you suggest then? A. I don't know.

Then Hughes took Whitley over his question again, step by step.

Q. The Consolidated Gas Company owned the stock of the Edison Company. It owned the stock of the Edison Company, didn't it? A. I presume so.

Q. Well, you know it, don't you? A. Yes.

Q. Then if the Power Company owned the stock of the Edison Company it owned its property, didn't it? A. I suppose so.

Q. And now the Consolidated owns the whole thing? A. Yes.

Benjamin A. Whitley, "assistant treasurer" of the Consolidated Gas Company, was the first witness called at this inquiry today.

This small, middle-aged man is supposed generally to know more about the Trust than any other individual. In one way or another he has been identified with the various corporations composing the Trust since that questionable combination's inception, and to-day, as he admitted in the beginning of his examination, he has a finger in the affairs of nearly every one of them.

SOME FIGURES IN THE GAS TRUST HEARING.



THIS IS L. E. GAWTRY OF THE GAS TRUST.

Q. As Treasurer have you custody of the securities of the Consolidated Gas Company? A. I have.

Q. What amount of the stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company does the Consolidated hold. A. I cannot tell you from memory.

Q. Why? Haven't you the book here or any memoranda? A. No.

Q. Why? Here Attorney Matthews came to the fore again, submitting that it was not fair to cross the witness that way; that it was the desire of the gas company to add the committee and not put obstacles in its way.

Q. "What was that?" answered Attorney Hughes. "Is the fact, no more and no less, concerning the values of the properties owned by the Consolidated Gas Company and its kindred corporations. We want the books of the Consolidated Company produced here. They will be the best evidence."

Q. "I will ask the committee to force the witness to produce the books of the Consolidated Gas Company, showing the property holdings and the securities of the consolidated companies. I want the records here, so as to get what we are searching for."

Q. "Do you seek information affecting the Consolidated Gas Company, please?" asked Senator Grady.

"The Consolidated Gas Company is many companies," answered Mr. Hughes, "and we want to know its holdings in each of the constituent companies. If these holdings are in securities or real estate or plant we want the fact produced by producing the records here."

"The witness will produce the necessary books or documents," said Chairman Elberg.

In addressing the committee Chief Counsel Hughes said:

"I shall not make a lengthy statement, gentlemen," said he, "and it will be unnecessary to refer to the purposes for which we are here, except in the briefest manner. The scope of the inquiry contemplated by this committee is well understood. Chiefly it shall embrace the organization, the capitalization and the relations existing between companies supplying gas and electric lighting in the city of New York."

"In line with this purpose I now offer in evidence chapter 56, of the Laws of 1903, providing for the incorporation of the New York Gas Light Company at a stock capitalization of \$1,000,000."

Laws in Evidence.
"I also offer the laws in 1887, chapter 312, and the laws of 1903, chapter 324, amending the act of incorporation; the certificate of incorporation of the New York Gas Light Company, showing the re-incorporation of that company, filed at the office of the Secretary of State May 1, 1901, providing for a capital stock of \$4,000,000; also the laws of 1903, chapter 158, amending the incorporation and the laws of 1902, chapter 38, providing for an increase of capital stock to \$1,000,000, and the laws of 1903, chapter 158, providing for a further increase to \$2,000,000."

"I also offer in evidence the certificate of incorporation of the Manhattan Gas Light Company for a re-incorporation filed with the Secretary of State Dec. 31, 1897, showing capital stock \$4,000,000; also the certificate of incorporation of the Harlem Gas Light Company, filed Feb. 2, 1900, providing for a capital stock of \$1,000,000. This capital stock was increased from time to time, as shown by the new certificate of increase of stock to \$2,000,000, filed July 24, 1900."

Development of Companies.
"I also offer in evidence the certificate 1888, chapter 446, showing the incorporation of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, providing for an issue of \$2,500,000 capital stock; the laws of 1881, chapter 476, amending the act relative to the incorporation of the Metropolitan Gas Company; also the laws of 1890, chapter 601, showing the incorporation of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company, capital stock \$500,000, with permission to increase by consent to \$1,000,000."

"I find among the provisions that it was stipulated that after deducting all expenses, the profits amounting to 10 per cent. for the year, the excess was to be divided, half between the consumers pro rata, according to the amount of gas consumed by each, and half as a dividend among shareholders not holding in excess of fifty shares."

"Section 6 provides that in the event of directors of this company consolidating or transferring franchises to any other gas company in

the city of New York directors so voting shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than twelve months in the State Penitentiary."

"I also introduce the laws of 1883, chapter 154, and the laws of 1893, amending the incorporation of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company."

In addition Mr. Hughes offered in evidence:

Increases of Capital Stock.
Certificate of the increase of the capital stock of the Mutual Gas Light Company, of New York, \$4,000,000, filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 26, 1870.

Certificate of the increase of the capital stock of the Mutual Gas Light Company, \$5,000,000, filed June 15, 1870.

Certificate of decrease of the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company, \$3,500,000, filed Dec. 30, 1882.

Certificate of incorporation of the Municipal Oxygen Gas Company, filed June 1, 1874, under the act of 1868, chapter 57, at a capitalization of \$500,000.

An order changing the name of that corporation to the Municipal Gas Light Company, filed March 23, 1880.

Certificate of the increase of the capital stock of the Municipal Gas Light Company, under the act of 1868, chapter 57, at a capitalization of \$1,500,000, filed July 12, 1876.

The Consolidation.
The articles of consolidation of the Consolidated Gas Company, filed Nov. 24, 1898, showing an agreement dated Sept. 1, 1894, and settling a contract between the New York Gas Light Company, the Manhattan Gas Light Company, the New York Mutual Gas Light Company, the Knickerbocker Gas Light Company and the Harlem Gas Light Company.

"And I want to say," he said, "that he was not in favor of the slightest compromise with the directors. He said he and the other policy-holders had been called together to accomplish a certain result, and already there was talk of compromising. For one, he did not propose to stand by. He said: 'A compromise with the directors would be a similar stand, and for a time things were said that were not pleasing to Mr. Crimmins.'"

Then his friend came to the rescue and said it was better to accomplish something by yielding a trifle than to win nothing. This attitude seemed to rage the other side more than ever, and a fine old row was precipitated. Frank Platt, of Boardman, Platt & Soley, in whose office the meeting took place, tried in vain to check the storm.

For two hours the assembly wrangled, and then an adjournment was taken until 3:30 o'clock to-night, when they will either agree or there will be two policy-holders' committees in the field.

Spread of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in Two Months.
From the official report of the Health Board.

Week ending.	Cases reported.
Jan. 21.....	6
Jan. 28.....	11
Feb. 4.....	14
Feb. 11.....	14
Feb. 18.....	14
Feb. 25.....	36
March 4.....	93
March 11.....	102
March 18.....	135
March 25.....	107

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS DEATHS, WEEK ENDING MARCH 25.

Manhattan.....	57
Brooklyn.....	18
Queens.....	7
Total.....	82
Corresponding week 1904.....	15

SUICIDE'S BODY CREMATED.
Ashes of Lawyer Henry L. Woodward Sent to His Boyhood Home.

(Special to The Evening World.)
CLEVELAND, March 30.—The body of Henry L. Woodward, the New York lawyer, who committed suicide here, was taken from the morgue to the crematory at Collingwood, and after brief religious ceremonies cremated. There were present at the service John K. Woodward, of New York, and the widow of the suicide.



GUESSES WHO THIS IS SENATOR G—Y.

CRIMMINS FOR PEACE, NOT ROW IN COMMITTEE

Policy-Holders in Equitable Split Over Talk of a Compromise.

There was a big row this afternoon among the policy-holders in the Equitable Life Assurance Society who have enrolled themselves in the committee formed by John D. Crimmins to demand the immediate mutualization of the Society. As a result there is likely to be two committees of policy-holders, one led by Mr. Crimmins, and the other by E. W. Bloomfield.

The committee met to-day to pass finally on the measures to be taken to meet the four years' delay mutualization scheme adopted by the Equitable directors. Mr. Crimmins has from the first opposed this and demanded immediate mutualization. He has even been willing to go to Albany to get legislation necessary to carry his point.

Therefore it was somewhat of a surprise to-day when Mr. Crimmins addressed the committee in a conciliatory spirit and suggested that they proceed slowly. He said by immediate mutualization he had never meant in a week or a month. He believed the committee should give the society plenty of time, although he was still heartily against any four-year delay like that proposed.

The committee was so surprised that they were speechless for several minutes, but when they did get started they had plenty to say.

Mr. Bloomfield was the most disgusted with the change of attitude and made a fiery speech in which he said that he was not in favor of the slightest compromise with the directors. He said he and the other policy-holders had been called together to accomplish a certain result, and already there was talk of compromising. For one, he did not propose to stand by. He said: "A compromise with the directors would be a similar stand, and for a time things were said that were not pleasing to Mr. Crimmins."

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The ashes were sent to Fredonia, N. Y., to be interred in the boyhood home of Woodward.

D. L. AND W. DIVIDEND.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to-day declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.4 per cent.

J. MORGAN SMITH CAUGHT AT LAST

(Continued from First Page.)

Smiths could not be brought back merely as witnesses and there had to be some criminal charge against them.

WITNESSES ALL SUMMONED.

Mr. Rand's next move was to summon every one of the Nan Patterson witnesses to his office, where he had a private talk with them. The nature of this talk was not revealed, but it is said that Mr. Rand's purpose was to be certain that all of his witnesses are in town. The capture of the Smiths comes at the right time, for the second trial of Nan Patterson has been fixed for April 10.

J. Morgan Smith is the husband of Julia Patterson, the sister of Nan Patterson. The Smiths were living at the St. Paul Hotel, Columbus avenue and Sixtieth street, at the time of the Young murder. When Nan Patterson was not living with Caesar Young she lived with Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

On June 8, the day before the tragedy, a tall man of athletic build, with a clean-shaven face and reddish hair, accompanied by a woman, entered Stern's pawnshop. There the tall man purchased the revolver which was found hot and smoking in the right-hand pocket of Caesar Young a few minutes after the fatal shot was fired. The identity of the revolver was established beyond all shadow of doubt.

PURCHASE OF THE REVOLVER.

The man and the woman who purchased the revolver are believed to have been J. Morgan Smith and Nan Patterson, or J. Morgan Smith and his wife. Evidence was brought out at the first trial of Nan Patterson, to show that Smith had tried to get Nan to do some violence to Young, but just what was not clear.

The prosecution believes that if it can prove by Stern that Smith is the man who bought the revolver and can show that Smith and Nan were together the night before the tragedy, and that Smith was trying to coax Nan to do something she didn't want to do, it can convict the girl of the murder of Young.

Bench Warrant for Him.

Smith was under subpoena to appear as a witness at the inquest when he disappeared. He was last seen at the St. Paul Hotel on June 7, his disappearance being coincident with the discovery of the place where the pistol had been purchased. A bench warrant was immediately issued for his arrest.

Abraham Levy, Nan Patterson's attorney, said to-day he was very glad that Smith had been arrested. He said the presence of Smith as a witness at the trial would provide the one missing link in the defense. He declared that Smith's testimony would certainly acquit Nan Patterson. Mr. Levy added that he had other testimony of the

greatest importance to Nan, which would convince any jury of her entire innocence.

Levy Wanted Smith.

It is recalled now that frequently during the first trial Mr. Levy said he would give much if he only had Smith and his wife as witnesses. On one occasion when the District Attorney was bemoaning the absence of Smith, he said: "I wish to God that I had the power to bring him here and make him testify."

Neither Mr. Jerome nor Mr. Rand could conceal their delight at the arrest of Chief of Police Miller's Detective Sergeant McNaught. They thought that as soon as he gets extradition papers he will start for Cincinnati to get the Smiths.

SMITH WILL WAIVE EXTRADITION PAPERS.

(Special to The Evening World.)
CINCINNATI, O., March 30.—Joseph Morgan Smith and his wife, Julia, after a sister of Nan Patterson, were arrested here at noon to-day as they were leaving the Grand Hotel, where they had been staying since Wednesday night. As Mr. and Mrs. Smith were leaving the hotel, one of a group of three men standing near the door who were the other two, "where are you people," whereupon detectives Sweeney and Houllin, who in company with Detective Alken, of Montreal, had been watching for the couple, walked up to the suspects and requested them to visit police headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith offered not the slightest objection to making the journey to the City Hall, where they were interrogated by Chief of Police Miller. The woman confessed that she was the sister of Nan Patterson and the wife of Smith.

Refused a Statement.

The man refused to make any statement further than that he was J. Morgan Smith. Both expressed a willingness to go to New York without a requisition, and are now being held on a charge of being fugitives from justice, this being conveniently technical to hold them for twenty-four hours, in which time officers from New York who can identify them will arrive.

District Attorney Jerome, in response to whose telegram the arrest was made, and the New York Police Department were notified at once of the arrest.

Detective Alken, who was primarily responsible for the arrest of the couple, was heard bragging that for some time he had been cracking them for some time. He met the Smiths in Montreal and proceeded to get acquainted with them. He followed them to Detroit and Cleveland and got so far into Smith's confidence that he was ready to make the arrest when the woman disappeared. Several days ago Alken allowed Smith to leave Cleveland to go to Louisville, but knew that he was to meet his wife in Cincinnati. The couple arrived in Cincinnati Wednesday evening, Smith from Louisville and the wife from Cleveland. They went to the woman's uncle in Covington, Alken claims, but were refused admittance. They returned to Cincinnati and registered at the Grand Hotel.

Now in Police Station.

Alken consulted with the local police authorities Thursday morning, and as a result the arrest followed. It is said that the man who sold the pistol with which Young was killed was the wife of Smith.

RESTORED HIS HAIR

Scalp Humor Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment

AFTER ALL ELSE FAILED

"I was troubled with a severe scalp humor and loss of hair that gave me a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience. After unsuccessful efforts with many remedies and so-called hair tonics, a friend induced me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The humor was cured in a short time, my hair was restored as healthy as ever, and I can gladly say I have since been entirely free from any further annoyance. I shall always use Cuticura Soap, and I keep the Ointment on hand to use as a dressing for the hair and scalp. (Signed) Fred'k Busch, 233 East 57th St., New York City."

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Champagne Wafers.....Lb. 10c
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THE "CAPT. BARR" COLLAR
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